Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 119. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1868. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Sundays excepted),
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,
607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
BY THE
EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.
PROPRIETORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr.,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $3 per annum.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

☞ This Institution has no superior in the United States. my27-tf§

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT
IN THE
TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets over - - - $1,000,000
Persons leaving the city especially will feel better satisfied by being insured.
WILLIAM W. ALLEN, Agent and Attorney,
FORREST BUILDING,
117 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
jy23 tu th s2m§

BRIDAL WREATHS, BOUQUETS, &c. FOR WEDdings: Wreaths, Crosses, &c., for Funerals. H. A. DREER, Florist, 714 Chestnut street. au24 1m§

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PARties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., au25tf 607 Chestnut street.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C. executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. fe20-tf§

DIED.

PENROSE.—On the morning of the 25th instant, after a brief illness, Rebecca W. Penrose, relict of the late Samuel S. Penrose, of this city.
Funeral Sixth-day morning, at ten o'clock.

SIBLEY.—On Tuesday, 25th inst., Mrs. A. J. Sibley, of San Francisco.
The funeral will take place from the office of D. P. Moore, 629 Vine street, on Friday afternoon, at 3 P. M.*

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
80 OUT BLK. CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE GOLD PLAIN SILKS.
au12tf EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ HALL, YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOciation, 1210 Chestnut street.
Bible study this evening at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Transfiguration."
To be conducted by the Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D.
All are cordially invited. 1t5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1868.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia, will be held at the
LEAGUE HOUSE,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26,
At 8 o'clock P.M.,
To take such action as may be necessary in view of the approaching elections.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
au19 7t Secretary.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 0. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on TUESDAY, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.
For circulars, apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pa., July, 1868. jy14 tf

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 237 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:—
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next, ut par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my29-t octl GEO. B. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—A PENALTY OF One per Cent. will be added upon all City Taxes remaining unpaid after the 1st of September, Two per Cent. October 1st, and Three per Cent. December 1st.
In accordance with an Ordinance of Councils, approved October 4th, 1867.
au25tstel,rp§ RICHARD PELTZ, Receiver of Taxes.

☞ HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street. Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

☞ NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, au28-tf rp No. 613 Jayne street.

Rosecrans and the Rebel Chiefs.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following explanation of the meeting of the rebels with Gen. Rosecrans at White Sulphur Springs:

It is asserted here on good authority that Gen. Rosecrans went on this mission at the instance of President Johnson and the Democratic Executive Committee, the purpose being to decide on some scheme whereby the Southern States may, if possible, be carried for the New York nominees. The Democratic managers of the campaign hold that Blair's revolutionary letter and Wade Hampton's rebel speeches are not exactly the documents with which to carry the Northern States, and they see that something must be done to counteract the already disastrous effect of these productions. One of the most prominent of their leaders said, a few days ago, that they cannot hope to carry a single State with these declarations before the people, and that unless something is done to neutralize in a measure their effects they may as well at once give up the contest; for, between Grant and peace, and Seymour and bloodshed, there is but one choice for the country. General Rosecrans has been deputed to do something to help save the sinking Democracy in November. It is now pretty certain that the leaders will send out an address, temperate in tone, breathing sentiments of the deepest loyalty, and full of all the glittering generalities about love for the negro and the best interests of people of all sections of the Union. The address will promise anything and everything. "We must win at any cost," is the sentiment of the Democratic leaders; or, say they, if we lose we are lost forever.

THEATRES, Etc.

THE CHESTNUT.—The *White Fawn* continues to draw large audiences at the Chestnut, and there seems to be a fair probability that it will have a long and successful run. The scenery, costumes, and general paraphernalia are superb, and the dancing is of the best description.

THE WALNUT.—Mr. Leffingwell will appear again this evening in *Fra Diavalo* and in the farce *Too much for Good Nature*. Mr. Leffingwell's Burlesque of Mr. Edwin Forrest is one of the most laughable imitations imaginable, and his "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins" is an original, unique and amusing conception.

THE AMERICAN.—A general entertainment, including dancing of the ballet troupe is announced at this theatre to-night.

THE SCHOOLS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The vacation days are nearly over and the many excellent schools in and around Philadelphia are prepared to receive their returning pupils and invite fresh occasions to their classes. Several new schools of various grades are included in the announcements of our advertising columns. Among the schools we notice:

A new school for young ladies, Miss Laird, 238 North Eighth street.

A new infant school, Miss A. L. Clark, School Building of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Miss Griffitts's school for young girls, school building of the Church of the Epiphany.

Catharine M. Shipley's school, No. 4 South Merrick street.

West Penn Square Seminary for young ladies, Principal, Mrs. M. S. Mitchell.

Anna Kaighn's school for young ladies, 1819 Green street.

Miss Burnham's school for young ladies and misses, 1616 Filbert street.

Miss Anable's school for young ladies, 1850 Pine street.

Miss Bonney and Miss Dillaye's boarding and day school, 1615 Chestnut street.

The Chegaray Institute, boarding and day-school for Young Ladies, 1527 Spruce street.

A new school for young ladies, Miss Aertsen and Miss Stevens, Adams street, above Walnut Lane, Germantown.

Madame Clement's Boarding and Day School, West Walnut Lane, Germantown.

Miss Stokes's school, 4807 Main street, Germantown.

Miss Louise Taylor's school for children, 5029 Main street, Germantown.

The Germantown Seminary for Young Ladies, Green street, south of Walnut lane. Principal, W. S. Fortescue, A. M.

The Misses Wilson's School for Young Ladies, Green street, Germantown.

The Bordentown Female College, Bordentown, N. J. Principal, John H. Brakeley.

Church School for Young Ladies, Miss Chase, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Pa.

Bellevue Institute for Young Ladies, Attleboro. Pa. Principal, W. T. Seal.

Among the schools for boys, we note:

The Young Men and Boys' Scientific Institute, 1908 Mount Vernon street, Rev. James G. Shinn, Principal.

Thomas Baldwin's English and Classical School for boys, N. E. corner Broad and Arch streets.

Scientific and Classical School for boys, J. Ennis, A. M., Poplar and Seventeenth streets.

Central Institute, Tenth and Spring Garden streets, H. G. McGure, A. M., Principal.

H. D. Gregory's School for boys, 1108 Market street.

Rev. Samuel Edwards, private instruction and select school, 1306 Chestnut street.

Rittenhouse Academy, 43 South Eighteenth street, L. Barrows, Principal.

Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Locust and Juniper, Rev. James W. Robins, head master.

Rugby Academy for Boys, 1415 Locust street. Edward Clarence Smith, A. M., Principal.

Select Classical School, Assembly Building, Tenth and Chestnut streets. Principal, Mr. H. Y. Lauderbach.

Classical and English School, 1112 Market street. Wm. S. Cooley, A. M., Principal.

George R. Barker's School for boys, Price street, Germantown.

J. H. Withington, A.M., private school for boys, Chelten avenue, Germantown.

Germantown Academy for boys, School lane and Green street. Principal, C. V. Mays, A.M.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. President, Col. Theo. Hyatt.

Andalusia College, Andalusia, Pa. President, Rev. H. T. Wells, LL. D.

Edgehill School, Princeton, N. J. Principal, Rev. T. W. Cattell.

Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa. President, Henry Coppée, LL. D.

Trinity School, Claymont, Delaware. Rector, Rev. J. Sturgis Pearce.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Grand Gathering of the Rebel Clans at the White Sulphur—A Private Scheme Disguised under the Name of a Masked Ball—Secret Caucus for Seymour and Blair by their Rebel Friends—Andrew Johnson invited, but declines—Instructions to the Southern Military Commanders—Commissioner Rollins not to be Disturbed—Sam Randall Hard to Please—Appointments in the Custom House, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1868.—The grand masked ball, to come off at the White Sulphur Springs to-morrow (Thursday), has assumed unusual importance, from the large number of ex-rebel Generals and other "distinguished Southerners," who are announced to take part in it. Great big posters are staring you in the face all over Washington, got up in theatrical style, announcing the presence of many eminent "stars" at the White Sulphur on the night in question, and that excursion tickets, at $20 50, for the round trip, "good for eight days," were to be had at various places.

As a matter of curiosity, I append the following list of the "Committee of Arrangement:"

Gen. P. T. G. Beauregard, Louisiana; M. O. H. Norton, Esq., Louisiana; Mr. John Andrews, Louisiana; Judge Saml. J. Douglas, Florida; Col. B. C. Adams, Mississippi; Mr. J. T. Perkins, Alabama; Mr. H. L. Russell, Georgia; Mr. F. C. Morehead, Kentucky; Hon. Hunter H. Marshall, Virginia; Dr. W. B. Ball, Virginia; A. Bolivar Christian, Esq., Virginia; Mr. L. Q. Washington, Virginia; Douglas Tyler, Esq., Virginia; Major S. Halsey, Virginia; J. Bernard Peyton, Esq., Virginia; Mr. James P. Cowardin, Virginia; Mr. Charles Carter, Maryland; Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, Maryland; Hon. Anthony Kennedy, Maryland; Judge Joseph Wickes, Maryland; Mr. S. H. Taggart, Maryland; Richard H. Spencer, Esq., Missouri; Mr. L. H. Sargent, Ohio; Gov. Pickens, South Carolina; Judge Bacon, South Carolina; Hon. R. T. Merrick, Washington, D. C.; Gov. F. S. Stockdale, Texas; Dr. J. F. May, Washington, D. C. In addition to these, Gen. R. E. Lee, and other Confederate officers are to be present. Of course, such an array, must attract a goodly number of the friends of the "lost cause," in other sections, and the trains from the North this morning were crowded with passengers from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, on their way to the White Sulphur.

THE WHOLE AFFAIR A GRAND DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The concentration of this distinguished rebel element at the White Sulphur, also causes considerable speculation in Republican circles, and the prevailing impression is that the whole affair, under the guise of a "grand masked ball," is nothing more nor less than a secret caucus of the leaders of the rebellion, to determine what can be done towards securing the triumph of Seymour and Blair. This view is strengthened from the fact that Gen. Rosecrans has for several days past been at the White Sulphur, in consultation with the leading Generals of the rebel army, and it is expected a manifesto or "*pronunciamento*" will be issued in a few days, defining their position. Rosecrans, it is well known, is a bitter enemy of Grant, and was well posted up by the President, before leaving here, in the part he was to play. This morning Secretary Browning left for the same destination. So the Administration will be pretty well represented there.

JOHNSON INVITED TO A GRAND BALL.

It was reported to-day that President Johnson had been very "cordially invited" to attend the grand masked ball, but considered discretion the better part of valor, and declined going. He would certainly have found himself in congenial company, in the midst of the smiles and compliments of so many of his "pardoned Southern brethren." Some who fear Johnson will not make a summer tour, urged him to make a short trip of this kind; but it is understood, that, although by no means averse to it, he did not think it "expedient" to do so at the present time.

THE INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. MEADE AND OTHER OFFICERS COMMANDING IN THE RECONSTRUCTED STATES.

These instructions were made public to-day, through the War Department, direct to General Meade, without going through the usual formality of being transmitted through Gen. Grant's headquarters. The object is very clear, because the instructions fail to recognize, in any particular, the reconstructed Governments set up in the several Southern States, as the President, under whose guidance the instructions were prepared—notwithstanding they purport to come from the Secretary of War—could not fail to expect that such instructions as these would call forth an earnest protest from General Grant. The matter is being actively discussed this afternoon, as to whether the President has not violated the law by communicating directly with subordinate officers, instead of forwarding all orders and instructions through the General-in-Chief. But, with his usual finesse, Johnson has contrived that the letter of instructions should emanate from the Secretary of War, so that if any one were called to account it would be the Secretary, who would be held responsible.

SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY WITH COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

There is good authority for stating that an informal understanding was had yesterday between certain high functionaries, at which it was definitely concluded to make no change at present in the Commissionership of Internal Revenue—that there were no grounds upon which to suspend Mr. Rollins—and that all further efforts to get him out, *for the present, at least*, should be abandoned. In the meantime, the "dead lock" between Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins, in regard to the appointment of supervisors, continues, and none have been appointed yet. It is believed that Mr. Rollins will appoint all the detectives—25 in number—which the law gives him, and "run the machine" the best he can with them, if Mr. McCulloch should continue to make objections to the supervisors already nominated.

HON. SAM RANDALL DIFFICULT TO PLEASE.

Last week Hon. Samuel J. Randall was here, and protested to Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins against the appointment of D. P. Southworth as supervisor for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, solely on political grounds, as Randall acknowledged that in all other respects Southworth was an unexceptionable man. In reply to a question whether it could be managed to give them a Democrat in the Western District and confirm Southworth for the Eastern, Mr. Randall objected and wanted a Democrat for the eastern portion of the State. To this Commissioner Rollins laughingly said:

"Well, then, Mr. Randall, suppose we give you John Miller as supervisor for the Eastern District? He's a good Democrat. How will he answer?"

Randall shrugged his shoulders at this sally, and looked unutterable things. Even this equitable proposition would not satisfy him—"take any other shape but that," quoted Randall.

Rollins will adhere to all the nominations thus far made, unless some new proposition should come from the other side of Fifteenth st.

COLLECTOR CAKE NOMINATING STOREKEEPERS.

The indications are that Secretary McCulloch has abandoned the charges against Collector Cake, for the following nominations for storekeepers at Jesse Godley's bonded warehouses were approved to-day—John Criswell, Simon G. Young, Walter Sedgwick, Levi Farwell, J. M. Beans, and Samuel W. Kirk. These are each paid $3 per day.

SUSQUEHANNA.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Diplomatic Small Clothes.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* thus discourses of the dress of American Ministers:

In the course of a few days we shall have the new Minister from the United States among us, and almost the first question he will find it necessary to decide relates to the clothes he intends to wear on State occasions. Fortunately it is a question that need not cause him any great embarrassment. The American Congress insisted some time ago that citizens of the United States should be allowed to go anywhere they pleased in any sort of raiment, and the right is freely accorded. The ex-Minister to this country was more than once given to understand that her Majesty would be happy to see him in such attire as he thought proper to assume, but Mr. Adams did not deem it respectful to the English Monarch to walk into her presence in a garb which rendered him conspicuous, while the representatives of other Powers were not too proud to dress themselves in conformity with the usages of the Court. It thus happened that Mr. Adams was never seen at Royal receptions towards the end of his term, but a notice regularly appeared setting forth that the United States Minister was kept away "by unavoidable circumstances." This caused no diplomatic misunderstanding, for it was generally understood that the question at issue was nothing more serious than the cut of a worthy gentleman's coat and breeches.

We all respected the motive which led Mr. Adams to absent himself from State ceremonies; as in everything else, his course was dictated by the highest sense of courtesy towards others. But Senator Johnson will be placed in such different circumstances that he need not recognize the fact of any difficulty having been experienced at the Legation. He finds a regulation of Congress already in force, and he has known no other. He has therefore only to present himself before her Majesty in ordinary evening dress and not a word will be said to him on the subject. Diplomatists of older standing might perhaps feel that Congress had interfered in what was essentially a private matter, and had even caused them to suffer some loss of dignity. Almost any sensible man who was ordered by a body of legislators to wear at Court a particular dress and no other, and singled out a dress which infringed a general custom of the country in which he was placed, would feel that he was being subjected to petty vexations and restrictions. But Mr. Reverdy Johnson need not feel that the dictation of Congress has thus followed him into his very dressing-room. We trust, therefore, that he will present himself at Court, and continue to do so, even though Congress should some day prescribe as a uniform the dress of the big Indian, beautifully posed to represent Liberty, which ornaments the top of the Capitol at Washington.

Peace or War in Europe

The London *Saturday Review* thinks that Lord Stanley's interview with M. de Moustier can scarcely be taken to be an event of European importance. Her Majesty's Cabinet are familiar with the state and the suspense of the Continent, and it is to be feared that Lord Stanley is not able to do much to remove it. The dissatisfaction with which Great Britain witnesses the outbreak of a European conflict is a topic on which the Foreign Office is always eloquent. Lord Stanley cannot say more on the subject of the wickedness of war than half a dozen of his predecessors have often said, and his conversation with the French Minister was doubtless of the stereotyped form. If M. de Moustier had, in return, been able to tell Lord Stanley what was going to happen this autumn or next spring, he would have been a wiser man than his Imperial master. Nobody knows this, not even the Emperor himself. Napoleon III. has made a science of the habit of irresolution, and defies all prediction. To-day the Marshals of the French may be brightening up their sabres; to-morrow Baron Beust may say something at Vienna, and the Imperial Cabinet at Paris will be again a focus of perplexity and hesitation. Europe is being paralyzed and menaced by an Imperial Hamlet. It is no doubt his destiny to avenge his father's ghost, only he never can summon up resolution to strike the blow; and enterprises of great moment are thus always on the eve of being undertaken. The intercourse between the English and French Foreign Ministers must, therefore, have been of an unsubstantial kind; for it is not easy for the most practiced student of human nature to penetrate the secret designs of the irresolute. Unfortunately for the happiness of Europe, Great Britain, whatever her pacific predilections, has not the moral or political influence on the Continent requisite to insure peace. A non-combatant on the eve of battle becomes a personage of minor consequence, and there is no immediate prospect of England's being drawn into the vortex of continental hostilities. At the present moment Lord Stanley's visit to M. de Moustier will exercise about the same influence on the events of the future that belongs to the afternoon visit of the Empress Eugenie to Queen Victoria.

Opinion of the War Prospect.

A Paris correspondent says:

But suppose the Emperor's declaration to be taken in its largest peaceful sense, and uttered with sincerity and intention. Its author declared long ago that the "Empire is Peace," and presently followed the Crimean War: and after that came the Italian campaign, up to the eve of which the *Moniteur*, of which he was the responsible editor, abounded in pacific protestations. The same author declared it as his opinion that the peace of Europe would not be troubled, but a few weeks before Prussia declared war on Austria in 1866. The same author, in 1863, declared that European war was fatally impending.

The words uttered at Troyes have changed nothing in the facts of the situation. Admit their speaker's honesty and sincerity, what prevents him under this personal government from declaring war, on a sudden change of mind, to-morrow?

The above comments are selected from the newspapers and men's talk for the week. To which add this other: at this very present writing the author of the pacific affirmation of Troyes is passing in review the National Guard and the garrison of Paris. Why this constant activity at the War Department? Why this constant encouragement of the military spirit, this persistent keeping up of an armed force of over, 1,200,000 men at ruinous expense, if there is to be no war? Is it to keep down domestic enemies.

Napoleon's Peace Promises.

A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

The Emperor's declaration at Troyes has decidedly failed to restore confidence, and even the moderate papers think that the Government should at once disarm or give further explanations. According to one version, the Emperor, after a six weeks' determination to make war, suddenly changed his mind, owing to the attitude of Austria, whose Government is determined to go any length to hinder a European conflict, and would even form an alliance with her late enemy to prevent so dire a calamity. It may be positively stated that external politics were never in a more uncertain state, and that since the creation of the Second Empire never was the internal policy so generally unpopular. The vast and increasing expenditure, the unjust administration of the law, and the arbitrary measures against the press are spoken of in private and even openly in public places with a bitterness which bodes ill for the tranquillity of the country.

Another Spanish Difficulty.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says:—We do not often get news from the rock which subalterns call "Gib.," but there is rather a startling statement in a recent issue of the *Gibraltar Chronicle*. A British schooner, the Fanny, was boarded three times by a Spanish coastguard vessel, and on arriving at her destination was seized as a pirate, and all her crew sent to the gaol. They were detained for thirty hours in prison, and were then released with an admonition to be thankful to the Queen of Spain for her lenity. This happened at Carthagena, and our Consul at that port has sent in a protest to the Spanish authorities. Such is the statement of the Gibralter paper, mixed up with a little flourish which is neither here nor there. The circumstances certainly seem to warrant a request for explanation, but we have only heard one side of the case at present.

The Future Parliament of England.

It is the opinion of the *Saturday Review* that the first reformed Parliament will be a Parliament where young lords and elderly soap boilers will reign supreme. It may be most desirable that this should be so. It may be a great gain that persons so eminently unimpressible should stand in the way between the nation and change; but the thing to be remarked at present is that these are the persons who will to all appearance be returned. There will of course be some new blood infused into Parliament, but the *Review* suspects there will not be much of it. In two or three large constituencies candidates have appeared who represent extreme popular opinions, and are strangers to the classes of society that usually supply members. But it is not at all certain that they will go to the poll, or that if they go to the poll they will be elected, or if elected they will not be completely snuffed out by the lords and soapboilers among whom they will find themselves. There are also a half dozen of the new generation of university men who are trying to get seats, who wish to take to political life on account of the interest they feel in politics, and whose appeal to the constituencies they address is made on that ground, and not that of rank or wealth, or a wish to push themselves on into the small good thing a Government can give a. They wish in all good faith to take to the profession of public life—an honorable profession, but one of the most thankless, wearing, and uncertain professions under the sun. The *Review* can only wish them success; but it is exceedingly difficult for such men, unless of transcendent abilities, to make any impression on Parliament or the country. They may do much good, and content their own souls; but they will find it very hard to speak with authority, or to win attention for views that are sure, if new, to be pronounced quixotic and chimerical. And yet no one can say that a commonplace Parliament will necessarily be commonplace in what it does. The last Parliament was, if not altogether a commonplace Parliament, yet as vague, confused, badly-conditioned a Parliament as could be; but it has nevertheless wrought one enormous change in the English Constitution, and made another certain to come.

The Menken's Funeral.

The Paris *Figaro* states that the attendance at Miss Menken's funeral, which took place on Wednesday, was far from being what might have been expected. The sight was *navrant*. A few actors were present, and several of the female attendants at the theatre where Miss Menken had been engaged, but not one actress. The horse, too, on which Miss Menken had been in the habit of performing, appeared in the procession "led by a gentleman in black." "But where," inquires the *Figaro*, "were all her comrades, all the journalists who were never tired of praising her beauty and her talent?" The *Figaro* can only be answered in the words of Martin, who, when Candide asked him how the stage queens were treated in France, replied, "On les adore quand elles sont belles, et on les jette a la voirie quand elles sont mortes."

A correspondent says: This poor woman and poorer actress was always as much sinned against as sinning. Her eccentricities and follies were mainly the results of a disease from which she suffered and which somewhat afflicted her mind. She was about to appear at the Châtelet theatre in a new play, called *Theodore, of Abyssinia*, by M. Rochefort, editor of the recently extinguished *Lanterne*, when death closed her singular career. She has left hundreds of love letters from distinguished men on both sides of the ocean, which will undoubtedly be published by her executors.

GERMANY.

War Rumors in Berlin.

A letter from Berlin, in the *Temps*, says: In political circles here the greatest importance is attached to the interview between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. An offensive and defensive alliance between the two Powers is more than ever spoken of. Apparently the political horizon is free from clouds; there does not seem to be a question in dispute which is likely to lead to a conflict, but yet people here believe in an explosion in a short time. People here take on mysterious airs, and say that there is "very disquieting news from France," which requires them to be ready for any contingency, and they add that they are prepared and have nothing to dread.

ROME.

France in the Papal Council.

A Roman correspondent writes on the 8th inst.:—"Cardinal Antonelli has officially notified Count de Sartiges that the invitation to the Emperor Napoleon to send a representative to the Council is a special measure, not to be connected with any resolution which may be taken hereafter as to other sovereigns. In reference to this subject, the Pope, a few days ago, remarked to a cardinal, 'Formerly sovereigns undoubtedly had rights here, and the sovereigns of the present day wish to retain those rights, but they wish also to be absolved from the obligations they impose.' From this it would seem that some of the Catholic potentates are making it an object to be represented at the Council, and are met by hard conditions, the Holy See always exacting a *quid pro quo*.

The Records of Venice.

A London paper says: Some of our readers will be glad to learn that in the transactions about the literary property of Venice, just concluded between Austria and Italy, the possession of a considerable quantity of documents, such as the complete collection of the treaties between the Republic of Venice and the foreign Powers, has been secured for Italy. Some minor details still remain to be regulated, but since all parties are animated with the best of feelings there will be little difficulty in bringing about a satisfactory arrangement.

Siberian Exiles.

A singular procession was noticed the other day passing through the Moskaj street in St. Petersburg. Twenty Jews, with a white cross chalked on their backs, were carried along under strong military escort. It appears that these wretched beings had been condemned to deportation to Siberia, but had prayed to be converted to the Orthodox Church, in order that the usual pardon might be granted them. Instead of being obliged to work in the mines they are allowed to "settle" in Siberia as a reward for embracing the faith.

IMPORTANT TREATY.

Hon. Mr. Bancroft Returned to Berlin—The Naturalization Treaty with Hesse.

BERLIN, August 11.—Knowing that Hon. G. Bancroft has returned from his trip to the South German States, with each of whom he has been successful in making treaties, I called on him this morning and was well received, though Mr. Bancroft arrived here only last night. He told me that everywhere he had been met with great kindness and that the conventions entered into were of a precise and fair character. Upon my request he showed the treaty with Hesse and the protocol attached to it, of which, by his permission, I took a copy. Leaving out the introductory past, containing formalities and giving only the names of the contracting parties—*i. e.*, the President of the United States; George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse and by Rhine; Dr. Friedrich, Baron von Lindelof, President of Council of State, Minister of Justice, &c., &c.—we come to article one of the treaty.

Citizens of the parts of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, not included in the North German Confederation, who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the United States of America, and shall have resided uninterruptedly within the United States five years, shall be held by the Grand Ducal Hessian government to be American citizens and shall be treated as such.

Reciprocally citizens of the United States of America who have become or shall become naturalized citizens of the above described parts of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and shall have resided uninterruptedly therein five years, shall be held by the United States to be citizens of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and shall be treated as such. The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country, has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

ARTICLE 2. A naturalized citizen of the one party on return to the territory of the other party remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration, saving always the clauses established by the laws of his original country.

ART. 3. The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States of America and the Grand Duchy of Hesse, on Jan. 16, 1852, remains in force without change.

ART. 4. If a Hessian naturalized in America, but originally a citizen of the parts of the Grand Duchy not included in the North German Confederation, renews his residence in those parts without the intention to return to America, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the United States. Reciprocally, if an American naturalized, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse (within the above described parts) renews his residence in the United States without the intent to return to Hesse, he shall be held to have renounced his naturalization in the Grand Duchy. The intent not to return may be held to exist when the person naturalized in the one country resides more than two years in the other country.

ART. 5. The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given to the other six months previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ART. 6. The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America and by his Royal Highness, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and by Rhine. The ratification of the first is to take effect by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States; on the Grand Ducal Hessian side the assent of the States of the Grand Duchy is reserved in so far as it is required by the constitution. The ratification shall be exchanged at Berlin within one year of the present date. In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

GEORGE BANCROFT.
FREDERICH FREIHERR VON LINDELOF.
Darmstadt, August 1, 1868.

—The Ameer of Afghanistan has arrested, beheaded, and fastened to poles and hung outside the gates of a city the heads of two persons who were suspected of being correspondents of newspapers. Journalism must be a pleasant profession there. Hanging is A-mere every day affair with them.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Chicago already has 4,000 "tanners."

—Mrs. Yelverton is again reading in Georgia.

—Queen Vic. has thirty traveling companions.

—James Russell Lowell, the poet, is about as great a smoker as Grant, the next President.

—Can a well-behaved male-eel be called gent-eel?

—The first star engagement—When the morning stars sang together.

—The Vermont sculptor, Meade, has taken to himself an Italian wife.

—The *Atlantic* has resolved to publish no more articles in the interest of any kind of business.

—John Brougham has made $20,000 by the "Lottery of Life." No blanks in that Lottery.

—Grande Duchesse Schneider talks of marrying an Italian Count. Patti married a Marquis of no account.

—Montgomery Blair says he has a "living faith in the people." This is all the handsomer in Gummy from the fact that the people have no sort of faith in him.

—No less than three burlesques of *Barbe Bleue* are in preparation in New York. One is named *Barber Blue*, one *Barber Brown*, and the third is on the lookout for something witter still. Our Craig has one under way also.

—A Democratic exchange says Frank Blair is of Irish descent. Oh, yes. Thinks everything of Cork. Has to have a drawing of it wherever he goes. Indeed, the Cork screw is frequently visible in his gait.—*Hartford Post.*

—Verdi, the composer, said recently he was afraid he would soon be forgotten; but he added maliciously that M. Gounod, of whose fame he is exceedingly jealous, need not look either for immortality.

—The Berlin *Zukunft* says that Blair's letter to Broadhead is a good certificate as to who should be hung first in case the rebellion should break out afresh in the United States. These Germans have excellent discrimination.

—An English civil engineer proposes that when rain clouds hover over any district requiring rain, a good volley shall be fired from heavy guns, which, he says, will have the effect of shaking the rain out of the atmosphere.

—A Democratic exchange, in reply to the suggestion that "Blair's worst enemy is the bottle," says, "He is not on speaking terms with that enemy." True for you. Before him, the bottle stands no sort of chance. He puts it down without a word.

—A poor forlorn fellow gives the following lachrymose plaint:

"I sing her praise in poetry,
At morning, noon and eve;
I cries whole pints of bitter tears,
And vipes them vid my sleeve!"

—The only son of the celebrated Carl Maria von Weber, composer of the Freischutz and Oberon, is a popular magazine writer in Germany; Mendelsohn's son also writes for the *Salon* and other magazines, and Richard Wagner himself has promised a number of articles to the *Gartenlaube* and other literary periodicals.

—President Johnson told the delegation of tailors that waited on him the other day, that it was "not the profession of a man, but his associations, that degrade him." They accepted his apology of course. But how mad it must make old Mr. Welles and the rest to be so slurred at by the President.

—Baron Bramwell recently instructed an English jury to give moderate damages in a breach of promise case, because it was a most mischievous thing "to frighten a man into marrying a woman he did not like by heavy damages. It was much better for the girl that he should find out his dislike before than after." The Baron is a sensible man.

—The New Orleans correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* says that the first steamboat to hoist the secession flag at New Orleans in 1861, was the General Quitman; and the first steamboat to raise the flag of political proscription is the same General Quitman, the captain and owners of which have publicly announced that they will employ no one who is unable or fails to produce certificates and proof that he is a member of some Seymour and Blair Club.

—A French paper, speaking of eleventh hour conversions, mentions the case of the celebrated Bohemian, Guichardet, who, on his death bed kept murmuring something of which only the first syllable, "*abs*——, *abs*——," could be distinguished. His sister ran for the priests and said her brother wanted *absolution*, while the physician by his side knew that he was calling for *absinthe*.

—Marie Cruvelli, the celebrated cantatrice, and sister of the equally celebrated Sophie Cruvelli, now Baroness Vigier, died on the 28th of July, at Bielefeld. But an hour before her death she implored the physicians to save her. She said she was not prepared to die; and when the doctors told her she could not live, she uttered a heart-rending cry. She then became delirious, and fancied she was on the stage. She even tried to sing, and, murmuring the words of an Italian recitative, she died. She was one of the greatest German cantatrices.

—The Union Pacific Railroad has issued a card time-table of the usual form. Though closely printed, the list of stations fill a card about eight inches long. One is led to wonder what dimensions these cards will assume when the road is finished. They must be two feet long to contain the names of all the stations, and the traveler by the through train from New York to San Francisco may be expected to show a conductors' check a yard and a half long in his hat band.

—The manufactories of carpets of Smyrna, at Ouchak, Anatolie, a city of 28,000 inhabitants, employ 3,500 women and 500 men, who work every day in the year excepting Fridays. The process of manufacture, and the designs, is the same as they were 500 years ago. Any innovation upon this ancient process would be met upon the part of the workmen with the greatest opposition. An attempt was made at Ouchak to establish a steam apparatus for preparing the threads of the carpets—which so nearly caused an *émeute* that it was obliged to be abandoned. The colors which are preferred in the carpets, are madder, Persian yellow, indigo, and cochineal; and, to add to their brilliancy, alum and tartar are employed. Colors from a French company were some time since introduced, but in consequence of their fading were abandoned. Seventy thousand square metres of these carpets are annually made at Ouchak, the great part of which are sent to England; the rest are taken by France, Turkey, and Egypt. Carpets are also manufactured at Ghiardes, which are said to be the finest in Turkey.

—The art of glass-making was introduced into modern Europe by the Venetians. Besides discovering the art of rendering glass colorless by means of manganese, the Venetians also enjoyed the monopoly of mirrors, the silvering of which was a secret long kept from other countries. These mirrors, however, have now lost their reputation, as foreign competitors produce larger plates. Glass beads are still made in considerable quantities for exportation. Venetian enamels have always been famous, and among the peculiar productions of Venice may be reckoned the beautiful composition called aventurine, the secret of which is said to be in the possession of a single manufacturer. The great glass-works are at Murano, one of the islands of the Lagoon. The number of persons employed in glass-making at Murano and Venice is 5,000, of whom one-third are men, and two-thirds women and children. The annual cost of the substances employed in the manufacture is estimated at about 7,000,000f. In the East there is a constant demand for beads and other articles known as "*conteries*." There are six glass-works in Turin, three in Genoa, five in Milan, thirteen in Florence, eleven in Naples, and twenty in Venice. These fifty-eight works produce articles of the annual value of 10,276,725f.